



the record on appeal contains the proceedings necessary to a complete determination.  
Id.

In this case, the appellant failed to explicitly reserve the right to appeal a certified question of law that was dispositive of the case as mandated by Tenn. R. Crim. P. 37(b)(2)(i), (iv) and Preston. The trial court's order which purportedly certifies the question of law was not the final order from which the time began to run to pursue an appeal as of right. Moreover, "the judgments do not contain an identification of the scope and limits of the legal issue reserved as required. Nor do the judgments contain any statement in satisfaction of the reservation requirements, nor do they contain any statement that the question is dispositive, all explicitly required by Preston." State v. Pendergrass, 937 S.W.2d 834, 837 (Tenn. 1996). Nor does the sentencing order, which was entered after the judgments, refer to any certified question of law. As our Supreme Court has stated, these "mandatory" requirements are "unambiguous." Id. In addition, these requirements apply "regardless of what has appeared in prior petitions, orders, colloquy in open court or otherwise." Preston, 759 S.W.2d at 650.

For these reasons, we are precluded from considering whether the trial court properly denied the appellant's motion to suppress. IT IS, THEREFORE, ORDERED that the state's motion is granted and the judgment of the trial court is hereby affirmed pursuant to Rule 20, Tennessee Court of Criminal Appeals Rules. Costs are taxed to the appellant.

Enter, this the \_\_\_\_ day of June, 1998.

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JOE G. RILEY, JUDGE

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PAUL G. SUMMERS, JUDGE

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DAVID G. HAYES, JUDGE